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CPW - USSR, Number 3

31 May 1951

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A. PRAVDA EDITORIALS

Editorial comment in the two weeks under review is varied, most of the editorials voicing familiar criticism of shortcomings in industry, agriculture, Party work and elsewhere. The peace theme is dealt with in part in four editorials (5, 7, 9, 14 May) and direct references to war--Anglo-American armament race, intervention in Korea--appear in two editorials on foreign affairs (9 and 14 May).

| | |
|---|---|
| On shortcomings (industry, agriculture, Party work, the press, etc.) | 9 |
| On external affairs (the movement for a peace pact, the commemoration of the 6th Victory Day anniversary) | 2 |
| On the recent State Loan | 2 |
| On Soviet patriotism | 1 |

Discussing the recently floated 30-billion-ruble State Loan, the editorial of 4 May urges every worker and employee to subscribe to the Loan "within the limits of 3 to 4 weeks' earnings" (v predelakh trekhnedelnogo ili mesyachnogo zarabotka). As pointed out in the CPW report of 16 May, the amount of the loan exceeded total private savings in the USSR (approximately 22½ billion rubles), and although Soviet workers usually subscribe to loans from current wages, there is some indication that pressure is on for higher subscriptions than "3 to 4 weeks' earnings." Reports on the progress of the subscriptions from various industrial centers (Moscow, Odessa, Kaliningrad, North Caucasus and others) report the workers to be "unanimously agreeing to subscribe to the Loan and ready to give up all their savings for this purpose." (Home Service, 3 May)

The Soviet press comes in for comparatively mild criticism by PRAVDA (5 May) for its failure to publicize adequately the "stakhanovite collective methods" of work and for limiting themselves to the "experience of individuals." The stress on collective is probably consistent with the current general line, particularly in agriculture where the once much-publicized field team (zveno, part of the brigade) as the backbone of collective agriculture is giving way to the brigade (brigada) which is much larger and therefore less prone to manifestations of individualism. "They (the daily newspapers) forget that the leading enterprises have long ago shifted to stakhanovite collective methods of work. It is known that the fate of the production program depends on the whole mass of the workers... and the mass of collective farmers in the collective farm."

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That the drive for enlarged collective farms (ukрупneniye kolkhozy), whatever its results to date, has not slackened was intimated in the PRAVDA editorial of 6 May which cites a variety of shortcomings in agriculture: "In large collective farms which have large land tracts at their disposal, the utilization of tractors, combines and other agricultural machinery is incomparably more productive." The editorial goes on to complain about the slow tempo of mechanized farming and says that "In numerous machine-tractor stations, the tractor brigades work only during the daytime, and the machinery is used only during one shift."

An admission that agriculture in the Ukrainian SSR is lagging behind the plan in food production is made in one of the traditional letters to Stalin from the agricultural workers of the Ukrainian SSR (15 May) saying that "...our republic, on the whole, is still in debt to the state (v dolgu pered gosudarstvom) as regards quite a number of industrial oil crops, milk and other food deliveries." Those deliveries (prodvolnoye, taxes in kind) are usually fixed by the state on the basis of estimates of future crops. The kolkhozniks' private plots, however, are not subject to taxation in kind, and their produce can be disposed of on the free market at uncontrolled prices. It is not improbable that a tendency among the collective farmers to favor their private plots over the collective field in point of man-days and attention accounts for the smaller collective crops and hence slower deliveries.

That this may be the case is indicated further in the exhortation to the Party organs to look into the matter:

"In view of the seriousness of the task, local Party organizations... must... help to distribute manpower, educate the people in the spirit of compliance with and preservation of the interests of the state."

Radio Moscow's voluminous output on Radio Day is led by an editorial (7 May) devoted to the Russian scientist Popov, the "inventor" of radio. The five-year program for the building of broadcasting stations, it says, has been overfulfilled by 39%, but the radiofication (radiofikatsiya) program is still lagging behind because "many workers in communications do not have a keen sense of responsibility in the development of radiofication." The Irkutsk, Novgorod and Kuibyshev oblasts are named as the slow areas, especially their rural districts.

The implementation of the Plan for the first quarter of 1951, as officially announced by the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR, is dealt with in the editorial of 8 May which reminds the slow industries--oil, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, building materials, transportation and others--that they are still behind and that it is their duty "to overcome in the near future the admitted lag...." The local Party organizations are urged to take the lead in the competition for the pre-scheduled plan fulfillment and "develop criticism and self-criticism on a larger scale...."

Familiar professions of peace and denunciation of aggression, allegedly under preparation by the Anglo-Americans, are stressed in the 9 May editorial on the sixth Victory Day anniversary. Paying due tribute to the Soviet Army and navy for their performance in the last year, PRAVDA implicitly emphasizes the main reason for the Soviet victory: "The war showed that the Soviet social order is a better form of organization of society than any non-Soviet social order." The paper lends further weight to that argument by its reference to the multinational structure of the Soviet state, "where the national problem and the problem of cooperation of nations have been solved better than in any other multinational state." The solution of the national, or minority, problem, however, is again predicated on the Soviet dictum that "the Great Russian people... gained general recognition as a leading force of the Soviet Union among all the peoples of our country." (See similar references in CPW reports Nos. 1 and 2)

Intra-Party affairs, that is oblast relations with the lower Party levels and cooperation between Party organizations and agitators, are discussed in the editorials of 10 and 16 May. "One of the main weapons of the Party in the struggle for Communism is agitation work...." (agitatsionnaya rabota) reiterates the editorial of 10 May; it reminds the town and district Party committees that it is their duty to keep the agitators informed on the most important decisions of the Government and on the internal and international position of the Soviet Union. The Gorki oblast Party organizations are upbraided for failing to adopt more efficient

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method: "... the struggle for better use of equipment and for the improvement of labor productivity." The Novosibirsk district Party organizations are castigated for failing to give "due attention" to the experience of the primary Party organizations in the enlarged collective farms. (16 May)

Soviet patriotism is given stereotyped treatment in the editorial of 17 May which cites the over-subscription to the recent State Loan as another proof of Soviet enthusiasm and patriotism. KOLSOVSKAYA PRAVDA of the same date, however, is more specific on the subject when it says that "Soviet patriotism is a self-denying effort (samootverzheniye raboty) of millions of workers, peasants and intelligentsia...." Patriotism is given further definition in a quotation from the thirteenth volume of Stalin's works: "The revolutionists of all countries look with hope on the USSR as the hearth of the liberation struggle (ochag osvoboditel'noy borby) of the working people of the whole world and see in her their only fatherland."

Books for Children. The controversy over the publication of suitable books for Soviet children dates back to the first five-year plan when all the publications for children were designed to fit into the general pattern of the plan. The familiar nursery rhymes and fairy tales were more or less frowned upon in official circles, and stories about great production achievements, labor heroes, and production figures were encouraged instead. Lenin's widow, Krupskaya, later succeeded in her efforts to bring a change in the official attitude, and the old fairy tales were revived for wide distribution.

That the situation may have changed since, or is in the process of changing, may be gleaned from PRAVDA's implicit admission that the subject of books for children is still a touchy one and is discreetly avoided by those directly concerned:

"The thirteenth plenum of the Union of Soviet Writers has critically evaluated the position of children's literature and proposed measures for its further development. However, over one year has elapsed since then but the leadership of the Union of Soviet Writers has, until now, not put the question of children's literature at the center of its attention."

Writers, editors and critics are therefore urged again to fight against "ideological rejects" in literature designed for children, and work for a high "idea content" (ideinoe soderzhanie). The term "idea content" is not amplified in the editorial, but the broadcasts for children of 8 and 16 May, "Pionerskaya Zorka" (Pioneer's Revue), may serve to shed some light on what children may hear (or read):

"...Churchill and his accomplices delayed the opening of the second front in Europe, and the American imperialists secretly supplied the Hitlerites with war materials.

"The North Atlantic Pact is a military alliance of the imperialist birds of prey (khishchniki) directed against the Soviet Union and the countries of the People's Democracy. (16 May)

"Their idea is to fight with other people's fists (chuzhimi rukami)..."

"Truman... without asking his allies, appointed the arch-warmonger, the American General Eisenhower, as commander-in-chief.... In Europe... this General had to travel in a closed car and under a strengthened guard because everywhere he was surrounded with the hatred of the people...." (16 May)

The desirability of a peace pact between the five great powers is stressed in the editorial of 14 May not so much for the sake of peace itself but as a means of offsetting Anglo-American war preparations.

"The five great powers--the United States, the USSR, the Chinese People's Republic, Great Britain, and France--play a particularly important part in international relations. They bear the main responsibility for the preservation of peace in the world.

That the Soviet Union is the only power to have discharged that "main responsibility" is made clear in the concluding part of the editorial, where Stalin is quoted as saying that the Soviet Union "...in the future, as before (v buduschem

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...will infallibly pursue the policy of preventing war and promoting peace." Curiously enough, the Chinese People's Republic is not listed as a "peace-loving" state in this context along with the Soviet Union.

B. RADIO

Radio Day, observed in the USSR on 7 May, occasioned voluminous comment on the progress of radiofication in the USSR and the prodigious efforts made by the Signal Corps in the construction of radio stations and relay stations (radio-usli), the production of receiving sets and installation of radio-audio points (radiotochki) and loud speakers. There is no mention in all the material available of the type of receivers distributed among the population, but the frequent references to radio cables and relay stations suggest that long-wave or low-powered sets are the rule.

According to Psurtsev, Minister of Communications of the USSR, the number of radio centers (radio-tsentry) has increased by 75%, and in the rural areas by 128%, as compared with 1946, and in 1950 alone "several thousand kilometers of underground cable lines were laid." (TASS, 5 May)

Psurtsev of the USSR Radio Information Committee says that last year the radio industry produced 50% more sets than during the whole prewar period,* and Marshal Peresypkin of the Signal Corps claims that "there were two and one-half times more radio sets produced in 1948 than in 1940." (TASS, 6 May) Fuzin also mentions the fact that "the Soviet radio broadcasts for its listeners abroad every day in 34 languages," and commentator Iapin says that "the Soviet radio transmits in 80 languages spoken by the peoples of the USSR." (in Danish, 7 May)

Leaving the present for others, engineer Klementyev looks into the future of radio with its possibilities and predicts the following developments:

"...The time will come when... long-distance control of machines by radio will also be widely developed. Jet aircraft controlled by radio will be carrying mail with the speed of lightning over tremendous distances. Radio-controlled projectiles can rise to unexplored heights. Radio-controlled rockets can investigate interstellar space. (Home Service, 5 May)

The degree of DOSARM participation in the development of radio is indicated by its chairman V.I. Kuznetsov, who stated that last year the amateurs of various DOSARM clubs "built and installed in villages over 60,000 various types of radio-receiving sets, 438 radio-relay centers and over 47,000 relay receiving points." The Leningrad DOSARM, he said, was recently awarded the Challenge Red Banner for excellent work done. The table below indicates the available radio facilities in some areas and the expansion percentage in others, as announced in the broadcasts.

| | Loud speakers, radio-audio points (radio tochki) | Relay Stations (radio-usli) | Receiving Sets | Radiation power increase |
|----------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ukraine | 163% | 228% | | 460% |
| Poltava | 70,000 | 120 | | |
| Kirovograd | 200% | 300% | | 500% |
| Suny | 250% | | 300% | |
| Kazakh SSR | (network expansion) | 300% | | |
| Georgian SSR | 102,000 | 259 | | |
| Armenian SSR | 44,000 | | | |
| Moldavian SSR | 55,000 | 150 | | |
| Azerbaijan SSR | | | | 500% |
| Stavropol Krai | | | | 30% |
| Crimea | | 100% | | |

* There is an obvious discrepancy between Fuzin's data and those cited by Psurtsev on the number of radio stations. Fuzin: "The number of Soviet transmitters... has exceeded the prewar level by 75%"; Psurtsev: "As compared with 1946, the number of radio centers has grown by 75%...."

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C. INDUSTRY

Manpower. In a talk on the postwar five-year plan (Home Service, 12 May), Lopatkin says that the number of workers and employees in industry in 1950 was 39.2 million, 7.7 million more than in 1949. The principal source of that increase during the year is given as the demobilization of the armed forces and recruiting by the labor reserves ministry. The latter, however, is said to have provided 3.5 million workers for industry "in the postwar years," presumably five years, that is about 700,000 annually. It would appear then that the demobilization of the armed forces in 1950 alone added 7 million workers to industry. This figure is misleading, however, because (a) the number of young men (and women) who reached working age in 1950 is not mentioned, and (b) no reference is made to the number of young men of draft age in 1950 who were undoubtedly withdrawn from industry.

A similar lack of specificity is shown in Lopatkin's reference to the workers' wages. The total amount of wages of workers and employees at present is said to be more than double the prewar level. But here again there is no indication whether the total amount is figured in terms of purchasing power. Moreover, the large-scale application of the wage differential, introduced in the early thirties, makes it impossible to arrive at any average wage figure, especially since the salaries of management personnel (who are required by law to be trade union members) are also included in the total amount of workers' wages.

Oil. An optimistic article in IZVESTIA by Minister of Oil Industry Baibakov (17 May) said that by the end of the five-year plan the "entire central part of the Soviet Union, the hitherto unexplored areas of the Black Sea coast, the Donbas and a number of other areas had been carefully investigated by drilling." The intensive search for oil in the USSR may be taken for granted but the probability that the "careful investigation" has not as yet justified expectations may be inferred from Baibakov's further reference to the subject: "...this research work will allow the geologists to discover new oil deposits in areas where no oil was expected so far."

Baibakov also speaks of the "acute change" that the oil geography of the country underwent. In the last five years, he says, the eastern oil areas produced 12.3% of the total oil obtained in the country, and in 1950 their share of the total production climbed to 24%. While it may be true that in 1950 the prewar level of oil production was exceeded by 22%, it is impossible to estimate what such an increase actually represented in terms of tons or barrels since no absolute figures on oil production are ever revealed by the Soviet Government. Similarly, it is not clear whether the change in the production ratio between the eastern and western areas has brought about higher production in the east or a lower output in the west.

Housing. An IZVESTIA editorial of 16 May said that "in the prewar period 113 million square meters of floor space were built; this amounts to almost half of the houses in the Soviet Union." These figures, indicating roughly only 250 million square meters of floor space for about 200 million population, do not take into account the number of dwellings destroyed during the war. According to the State Planning Committee announcement of the five-year plan fulfillment (16 April), 100 million square meters of floor space were built and restored during the five years, but there is no indication as to what part of the total destruction was restored.

D. SHORTCOMINGS

Agriculture. Criticism of various branches of agriculture, initiated by IZVESTIA (11 May) and PRAVDA (15 May), affected an area including Belorussia, the Ukraine, North Caucasus and the Kazakh SSR. Most of the charges are levelled at the poor performance in the preparations for spring sowing and livestock raising. IZVESTIA complains that "in several areas of the country, the decision of the Party and the Government on the creation of a strong fodder base has not been fulfilled...." This is said to account for the unsatisfactory sowing of fodder crops and grasses. Listed as the chief culprits are:

- | | | |
|--|----|--|
| Luhyshev, Saratov and Chkalov oblasts | -- | smaller amounts of perennial grasses have been sown than last year. |
| Chernigov, Volhyn, Dragobych and Stanislaw oblasts (Ukrainian SSR) | -- | had not fulfilled even half of the plan of the sowing of fodder crops. |

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collective farms of Belorussia -- considerably less annual grass had been sown than last year.

PRAVDA quotes at length from the penitent letter of the Ukrainian agricultural workers to Stalin admitting dereliction of duty, and hopes that their appeal will find wide response throughout the country:

"...Our Republic, on the whole, is still in debt to the state as regards production of industrial and oil crops, milk and other food deliveries.

"We know that there are still many shortcomings and a serious lag in the work of many collective farms and machine-tractor stations; we know that local resources are ineffectively utilized...."

The KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA editorial of 8 May also takes a dim view of the agricultural situation in its Republic, and says that it is "wrong and harmful... not to note the serious shortcomings existing in the spring sowing." The East Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan and Smolensk oblasts are accused of "unbearable slackness" in the sowing of summer crops. This is particularly true in East Kazakhstan where a number of rayons "fulfilled the spring sowing by only one-third." The machine-tractor situation in the Republic, says the paper, is not much better since in many places the machinery is used only during one shift, and frequent breakdowns, and lack of fuel and water render them idle "even during the 3rd shift.... In the North Kazakhstan oblast, for example, the daily output per 15-horsepower tractor is only 4 hectares."

The "serious shortcomings" theme is also pursued by the KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA of 12 May with the frank admission that the livestock industry of the whole Republic is in bad shape:

"The careless attitude of the heads of many rayons in nine oblasts has resulted in the fact that the livestock breeding plan for 1950 was not fulfilled in the kolkhozes of the Republic on even one index."

The PRAPOR PEREMOGI (Voroshilovgrad in Ukrainian, 11 May) says that "the three-year communal livestock development plan is not treated seriously everywhere..." and points to the Sverdlovsky and Belovodsky rayons where the livestock plan has fallen far short of the mark. The Belovodsky rayon also appears to be guilty of something directly at variance with the agricultural ideal statute: "The rayon was censured for the frivolous sale of young livestock, but this harmful practice has not been stopped."

Referring to the productivity of the livestock, another admitted sore spot in Soviet agriculture, the PRAPOR PEREMOGI editorial is still more bitter in its criticism:

"It is sufficient to say that during the past year not a single rayon in the oblast fulfilled the set quotas for milk yield, sheared wool yield, egg laying yield and other produce yields."

A MOLOI editorial (Rostov, 12 May) assails the "irresponsible attitude" assumed by a number of agricultural officials toward the plan for combine and tractor repairs which are "very unsatisfactory." The RABOCHYI PUT (Smolensk, 11 May) says that "the sowing of flax in our kolkhozes is proceeding very slowly, worse than last year."

Industry. There is considerably less criticism on the Soviet radio of industrial production as a whole than of agriculture. Deputy Minister of the Ferrous Metals Industry Kuznetsov tells the workers that "production of ferrous metals, and especially of certain kinds of rolled steel is lagging behind the growing demands of the people's economy." As pointed out in GSW Report No. 3 (16 May), page 3, this exhortation is not necessarily indicative of lagging production, but, more probably, of an upward revision of the metal production quota.

The RABYANCTA UKRAINA (Voroshilovgrad, 12 May) appeals for the improvement of the metallurgical industry in the south, and blames erratic work and wastefulness for the low production:

"The main source for the (decrease) of production is revealed by the fact that several plants work erratically, fail to utilize existing machines to full capacity...."

"Striking examples of such wastefulness are in the Makievka Kirov plant and the Dnepropetrovsk Petrovsky plant which are responsible for the major part of the production debt to the state accrued as a result of the various failures in the fulfillment of the first-quarter production assignments."

Although the above editorial points to only two of the Voroshilovgrad plants as examples of poor work, it is obviously directed against the metallurgical industry of the Donets Basin.

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E. NOTE ON THE BUDGET

Professor Plotnikov discusses the "peace-loving" feature of the Soviet state budget vis-a-vis the growing war budgets of the major capitalist countries (Home Service, 4 May) and reiterates the announcement by Finance Minister Zverev (3 May) that the Soviet defense budget for this year amounts to 96.4 billion rubles or 21.3 % of the total budget. Aside from the fact that no breakdown of Soviet budgetary figures is even revealed, it is not even clear what particular ministries are directly involved in defense work. It is not known, for example, whether the tank-making industry is under the armaments or auto-tractor ministry.* There are at least five ministries which are directly involved in defense work, in addition to the MVD and MGB ministries of the security forces: War, Navy, Aircraft, Armaments and Shipbuilding. Another ministry, "Ministerstvo Zagotovok" (Procurement, Stockpiling), although dealing with unprocessed food supplies and other raw materials and ostensibly not included in the defense setup, may easily be part of the military establishment.

F. WELFARE

As a rule Radio Moscow confines itself to discussions of the collective rather than the individual welfare of Soviet citizens.** A typical reference to welfare would refer to working population as a whole, and even in such cases a number of essential details would be omitted and absolute figures avoided wherever possible. An attempt to arrive at an average in point of individual material welfare is further complicated by the fact that such welfare varies with the category of workers and employees, industry and locality. It is known, for example, that before the abolition of the ration card system the average income of a Moscow industrial worker, while very low by Western standards, was incomparably higher than that of a Kamchatka fisherman. The individual welfare issue becomes still more obscure if one takes into account the special stores and cooperatives attached to organizations and plants and which have varying degrees of membership limitation.

Candidate of economic sciences Gurwv does not add anything to the picture when he cites the great improvements in the material welfare of the population:

The sale of industrial goods to the population increased by 85 percent (as compared with 1945)... In 1950, the state and co-operative shops sold 39% more shoes, 47% more cotton, linen and silk materials, 39% more hosiery than in 1940.

G. SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Television and an apparatus for autursing blood vessels have now been added to the long list of Soviet "discoveries," and Academician Skobeltsyn's researches in nuclear physics are said to be directed "toward extending and deepening the materialistic conception of the universe."

The first cathode ray television receiver (elektronny luchevoy televisionny priemnik) was designed in 1907 by Prof. Rozin who built the first working model television set in 1911. (Home Service, 7 May)

* The auto-tractor ministry itself may not be an entirely peace-time industry, since even the very limited number of passenger automobiles it produces is not for the public. The major products of that industry, in addition to tractors, are trucks of all sizes. In the accepted Soviet vernacular, both trucks and passenger automobiles are designated by the same word, "avto-mashina".

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Scientist Comrade was the first, in 1934, to establish the law of the cellular basis of animal and vegetable forms of life. (4 May)

"The works of Academician I. Shkhal'tov and his collaborators (scholars) once again clearly confirm that researches in the field of nuclear physics, which certain scientists abroad strive to make a two-year tour and finished, are directed by Soviet scientists toward the solution of the problem of the structure of matter, toward extending and deepening the materialist conception of the universe."

H. PROLETARIAN DEPRIVATION

An anonymous broadcast for political students (House Service, 10 May) stated that the working people of the USSR, as distinguished from the workers elsewhere, are no longer to be referred to as the proletariat since that term implies an oppressed working class deprived of the means of production, which is definitely not the case in the USSR. The same broadcast quotes Stalin as saying that "the working class of the USSR is part of the world proletariat." The ownership of the means of production, on the other hand, is circumscribed by the existence in the USSR of "two forms of socialist relationships: the state ownership and the cooperative and collective." The extent of the Soviet workers' "ownership" of the means of production may also be judged by the fact that the local industries of the USSR, run by cooperatives and enterprises in the early stages of the regime, have also been unified under a single USSR Ministry of Local Industries.

"Lazertsy" (unemployed people) is a term never referred to on the Soviet radio or in the press but it is well known to every Soviet citizen. The category includes a large number of old people past working age who for some reason or other are ineligible for pensions or state aid and, until recently, it also included persons deprived of their pension cards as punishment for various degrees of malfeasance. Just how these "lazertsy" fare, abandoned by the State and in the absence of welfare organizations in the Western sense, can only be imagined. And that this is still the official attitude towards unproductive people is intimated in the above-quoted broadcasts for political students which repeated the old Soviet dictum that "he who does not work, neither shall he eat" (kto ne rabotayet, tot ne est).

I. NATIONAL MONOPOLISM

The Soviet radio seldom discusses Russians, Ukrainians or other Slavs abroad as ethnic groups for the understandable reason, from the Soviet point of view, that nationality is not indicative of class status and is therefore irrelevant. The first indication that this attitude has changed was given by Molotov in 1939 when he said that the Soviet army marched into Poland to liberate "our blood brothers," the Ukrainians and Belorussians then residing in Poland.

In a recent article "Ukrainians in Canada", strongly reminiscent of Hitler's approach to the Sudeten German question, Chairman of the Slav Committee of the USSR Gundorov speaks of the persecution to which the "500,000 to 600,000" Ukrainians in Canada are subjected. The Canadian government, says Gundorov, "disturbed the Confederation of Ukrainian Workers' and Farmers' homes, banned progressive Ukrainian papers and confiscated the entire property of the Ukrainian 'homes'." Just how the Canadian Ukrainians feel (or, perhaps, should feel) about all this, is further clarified by Gundorov in the following passages:

"The October Revolution in Russia, the formation within the framework of the Soviet Union of a Ukrainian Soviet State, contributed greatly to the progress of political consciousness of the Ukrainians in Canada, to the strengthening of their cultural and political organizations. (17 May)

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J. PERSONNEL CHANGESNew names

USSR: Orlov, Director of the European Section
of the Foreign Ministry (15 May)
Kirghiz SSR: Makhmetov, Chairman of the Supreme
Council (17 May)
Koshmuratev, Finance Minister (17 May)
Uzbek SSR: Tashidov, Chairman, Supreme Council
(19 May)
M. Isametdinov, Finance Minister (17 May)

Replacements

USSR: Kulazhenkov, vice F.F. Molochkov
(Chief of Protocol Division, Foreign
Ministry) (15 May)
I.K. Sivolap, vice D. Pavlov (Minister
of Food Industry) (9 May)
D.V. Efremov, vice I.G. Kabanov
(Minister for Electrical Equipment
Industry)
Kabanov released "in connection with his
appointment to other responsible work."
(5 May)

K. LENIN AND STALIN

Stalin's growing stature vis-a-vis Lenin was given another boost by Academician Vvedensky who, speaking on Radio Day (7 May), made it appear that even Lenin associated everything great with Stalin's name:

"On 15 October 1919 Lenin instructed the military council to send to the southern front 50 radio stations... to this instruction Lenin added: Stalin demands it!"

A similar reference to Stalin as almost more original than Lenin appears in the PRAVDA editorial of 5 May which says that PRAVDA "was founded according to the directives given by Lenin and on the initiative of Stalin."

L. MISCELLANEOUS

The statement issued by the Communist Party of Israel pointed out the "great aid rendered to Israel by the world peace camp, headed by the Soviet Union, in the cause of the achievement of state independence." (TASS, in Russian for abroad, 11 May)

The London DAILY WORKER reports that agents of the American police in England "have miniature cameras with which they can inconspicuously photograph political suspects, unreliable persons and other objects." (Kiev, in Ukrainian, 15 May)

The Black Sea Fleet needs the following types of workers for permanent employment: "naval engineers and mechanics, engineers and technicians, hydro-technicians, biologists, naval communication engineers, construction engineers, navigators and mechanics of all grades, electromechanics, wireless operators, boatswains, machine and motor engineers, electricians, fitters, sailors, dockers and all kinds of laborers." (Odessa, in Ukrainian, 4 May)

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